

Amendments to the Claims:

1-9. (Canceled)

10. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 8, wherein the cell is a somatic cell, and the somatic cell or the nucleus of the somatic cell is introduced into an oocyte.

11-12. (Canceled)

13. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 11, wherein the cell is a somatic cell, and the somatic cell or the nucleus of the somatic cell is introduced into an oocyte.

14-31. (Canceled)

32. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a transgenic non-human mammal capable of expressing an active PDGF molecule in its milk, comprising introducing into a fertilized egg a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PDGF chain operably linked to a promoter which directs expression in mammary epithelial cells;
allowing said fertilized egg to give rise to a transgenic non-human mammal, wherein said transgenic non-human mammal expresses PDGF in its milk and at least 30% of the PDGF is present in the milk in a physiologically active dimer form;
wherein an insulator sequence is inserted on either side of said nucleic acid sequence encoding PDGF to be transcribed; and,
wherein said physiologically active PDGF molecule is glycosylated, and,
[[The method of claim 8,]] wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes a PDGF A chain and at least 30% of the dimerized PDGF in the milk is as a PDGF-AA homodimer.

33. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a transgenic non-human mammal

capable of expressing an active PDGF molecule in its milk, comprising
introducing into a fertilized egg a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PDGF
chain operably linked to a promoter which directs expression in
mammary epithelial cells;
allowing said fertilized egg to give rise to a transgenic non-human mammal,
wherein said transgenic non-human mammal expresses PDGF in its
milk and at least 30% of the PDGF is present in the milk is in a
physiologically active dimer form;
wherein an insulator sequence is inserted on either side of said nucleic
acid sequence encoding PDGF to be transcribed; and,
wherein said physiologically active PDGF molecule is glycosylated, and,
[[The method of claim 8,]] wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes a
PDGF B chain and at least 30% of the dimerized PDGF in the milk
is as a PDGF-BB homodimer.

34. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[8]] 32, wherein the nucleic acid sequence comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PDGF A chain and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PDGF-B chain wherein at least 30% of said active PDGF molecule is a heterodimer.
35. (Currently Amended) The method of either claims [[1, 8, 11 or 14]] 32 or 33, wherein said fertilized egg cell is from an ungulate selected from the group consisting of bovine, ovine, porcine, equine, caprine and buffalo.
36. (Currently Amended) The method of either claims [[1, 8, 11 or 14]] 32 or 33, wherein said promoter sequence is selected from the group consisting of: caseins, β -lactoglobulin, whey acid promoter, and lactalbumin.

37. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[14]] 32, wherein said first and said second sequences are inserted together said first and second sequences each being operably linked to a separate promoter sequence.
38. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[14]] 33, wherein said first and said second sequences are inserted separately said first and second sequences each being operably linked to a separate promoter sequence.
39. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[11]] 32, wherein said first and said second sequences are inserted together said first and second sequences each being operably linked to a separate promoter sequence.
40. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[11]] 33, wherein said first and said second sequences are inserted separately said first and second sequences each being operably linked to a separate promoter sequence.